FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT HOLDS TALKS WITH SOVIET LEADERS IN MOSCOW

NC190607 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar is currently holding official and important talks with the Soviet leaders on the international situation, particularly the situation in the Middle East. The talks will be resumed after Brother Abu 'Ammar participates as a guest of honor in the big celebrations marking the opening of the Olympic games in Moscow, which will begin tomorrow, Saturday.

Tunis Side Trip

NC190609 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar arrived in Tunis yesterday. At the VIP lounge at Carthage international airport, he held a brief meeting with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, who is the ex-deputy chairman of the International Olympic Committee. Brother Abu 'Ammar then returned to Moscow to attend the opening of the Olympics which will begin at 1600 Palestinian time today.

Olympic Opening

NC200620 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, Abu 'Ammar, participated in the opening of the 22d Olympic games in Moscow yesterday, in response to an invitation by the Soviet leadership. During his stay in Moscow the PLO Executive Committee chairman will hold talks with Soviet leaders on the latest developments of the Palestinian question. Abu 'Ammar's visit is of special importance because it precedes the convocation of the UN session on the Palestinian issue.

PLO DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN ATTACK ON BAKHTIAR

NC191040 Paris AFP in English 1032 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Beirut, July 19 (AFP)--A Palestine Liberation Oeganization spokesman today formally denied that Abu Mazin, a founder of the Palestinian resistance movement Fatah, was involved in yesterday's attack in Paris against former Iranian Prime Minister Snahpur Bakhtiar. The spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE by telephone that Abu Mazin--alias of Fatah leader Mahmud 'Abbas--" is in Damascus as representative of Fatah, is a high-level political official, a member of the organization's Central Committee, and he is incensed to think that he is implicated in this attack." "The PLO has nothing to do in any way with this affair," the spokesman said.

Earlier in the day, Paris sources said that the four other members of the command attack group--two arrested yesterday and two today--had identified their leader as Abu Mazin. The two arrested yesterday said they were Palestinian and gave their names as Muhammad Lu'ay and Fawzi, but had not been formally identified, the sources said. The group leader, who is under guard in a hospital prison cell after being wounded in yesterday's shootout, carried papers identifying him as 29-year-old Anis Naqaash, a native of Beirut, but Paris sources said the man arrested seemed to be in his late thirties. Mideast specialists say, however, that Mr. Mazin is in his forties.

AL-AHRAM ACCOUNT OF AS-SADAT'S JAPANESE TV INTERVIEW

LD180917 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 10 Jul 80 p 26

[Interview granted by President Answar as-Sadat to Tokyo NHK Television correspondent Isomura on 9 July in Alexandria. For NHK version of this interview see p D 1 of the 10 July 80 Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Question: How is the shah's health?

Answer: Before answering this question, I would like to take this opportunity to ask you to convey our good sentiments to the Japanese Government and our gratitude for the understanding and aid that we received from the Japanese Government for help in every important field on which we are now concentrating. Your compatriots are indeed daily accomplishing splendid work on the Suez Canal. We are proud of the efforts they have been making and we are very grateful for the aid offered by the Japanese Government.

Concerning the shah, at this precise moment, he is still under intensive care. I visited him at 1730 hrs (Tuesday afternoon). Because for the last 3 days the man has really been suffering and has fought a great battle. Although he is still under intensive care, we can say that the crisis has passed.

Question: Egypt has asked for the postponement of Palestinian autonomy talks. Have you any comment on this?

Answer: This is due to purely technical reasons. For example, our minister of state for foreign affairs has attended the African summit; and now, after the conference, he is in Europe for certain work to be done. This was the only technical reason. Certainly the talks will be resumed here in Alexandria.

Question: Can it be said that no great progress can be achieved before the U.S. elections?

Answer: Certainly this is a very important factor and it will give a new impetus to peace, especially if we know the U.S. election system. It is quite different from any other party system in the world. Yes, the U.S. presidential elections will give a new impetus to the peace process.

Question: A U.S. Air Force squadron will arrive in Egypt on 10 July for some sort of joint exercises with the Egyptian Air Force. Does this mean giving the United States military bases for the purpose of military cooperation?

Answer: Let me be frank in this regard. We are a nonaligned state that gives bases to nobody. But I have already said several times and I repeat this especially in view of what happened in Afghanistan--that I will be ready to give the United States all the facilities in order to reach the gulf and whenever any gulf state is under threat. Why? Despite the fact that these countries have severed relations with me, that has been done by the governments and certainly the Arab people are different. We are Arabs and we know much better than they as to who will defend the gulf. It is the United States and not the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is the threat. Therefore, I declare and I repeat now that I will give the United States all the facilities in order to reach the gulf or rescue the hostages. This is purely a humane issue for us. We feel guilty because we are Muslims and all this was done in the name of Islam which Islam has nothing to do with. Therefore, I will give the United States facilities not only in order to reach any Arab country in the gulf that might come under threat but also to any Islamic state that might ask for this, be it in Africa or Asia.

Let me go back once again to the question about the squadron. Tomorrow, Thursday, 12 F-4 planes will arrive. As you know, our pilots have been used to the Soviet military system ever since 1955. This is a long time--25 years. The F-4's are highly sophisticated and are equipped with high technology. Our pilots received training in the United States but they are in need for training on battle tactics and the tactical framework with the U.S. squadron. This will be an ideal training for our pilots. They [the squadron] will remain 60 days [figure as published] then they will leave.

Question: What about Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's attitude toward the autonomy talks?

Answer: Well, I have already told him not to stop in mid-course. Let us continue down the road together because really we have made a great achievement; that is, there will be no war after the October war. And we have also made a great achievement in concluding the Israeli-Egyptian treaty. We sat together for the first time despite our differences of views and we discussed everything. I would have liked the second part of Camp David--namely the Palestinian autonomy--to have been dealt with the same way we dealt with the treaty between Egypt and Israel. But it is for Mr Begin to decide for himself.

Question: Do you expect the United States to come forward with new papers or proposals?

Answer: The role of the United States is essential. Let me say that without the help of the United States we could not have achieved what we have achieved now. Truly. But as your friend and colleague said, I don't know if the U.S. President is ready now to submit a paper at this particular moment while the election campaign is underway. But I shall welcome any paper from the United States. Let me tell you this. The peace process began in 1974 when we concluded the first disengagement agreement 6 years ago. It was according to an American paper. We both--us and Israel--rejected one another's views. At that time Kissinger was shuttling between the two countries and he submitted the American paper which proved to be the first step in this peace process.

Question: Israeli sources said that President Carter suggested during last week's talks in Washington that Israel, Egypt and the United States sign an agreement establishing a Palestinian autonomous regime before solving other problems. Is that report true?

Answer: It has not reached me yet. My minister for foreign affairs will be returning soon from the United States and he will be reporting to me in due course. But he has not yet informed me.

Question: What about gulf security?

Answer: Well, let us be fair. The entire gulf is shaky. Not only Saudi Arabia but all the emirates and shaykhdoms there are shaky, first because of the Iranian revolution and the anarchy that prevails there, and second, because the war now is a transistor war. You in Japan invented this transistor, which has made the world very small. One can be here and elsewhere simultaneously.

Certainly there is a need for new ideas in those countries and among their governments. There must be human rights. Every citizen in those countries must have a share in his country's wealth. So they are a little backward in this respect. They are trembling. Moreover Saudi Arabia, for example, is afraid of Iraq; the same is true of the Syrians, the Palestinians and others. I am concerned, therefore, but let us hope, particularly after the Mecca incident, that everything will return to what it used to be.

Question: What are the Soviet Union's intentions with respect to warm water?

Answer: Well, I see absolutely no contradiction in the Soviet Union's method. It was the same in Germany under the kaiser. Under the tsars Russia strove to reach warm water. Under the kaiser in Germany there was always what is historically known as the Drang nach Osten. Hitler was no different from the kaiser; he had the same idea of expanding eastward. The Soviets are no different from the tsars either. The constant Soviet or Russian policy will always be to attempt to move east [as published] and to reach warm water. And then there is the energy problem. As you know, 60 percent or more of world energy reserves are in the gulf. It appears that the Soviet Union is going to face difficulties in the eighties because of its oil production. It has to buy its share of oil, but it must pay in dollars because the ruble is not in current use anywhere.

Question: It is an open secret that the Soviet Union or Soviet intelligence helped some elements or agents to hatch a plot to assassinate you. It was said in this regard that you recently sent a message to Mr Brezhnev. Can you confirm the question of this message and reveal what you said in it, if only partly?

Answer: Yes, I did recently send a message to Mr Brezhnev, but not because they are conspiring against me. Since 1971, when I assumed office--after I was elected in 1970 and assumed office in mid-1971--it has been clear to me that the Soviet Union does not approve of my remaining in power, because at that time it had elements belonging to it which were with me in the central committee. This was subsequently confirmed, and in 1972 I expelled 17,000 Soviet advisers in a single week. So this has been a known fact since 1971 and 1972, but I did not heed it. The message I sent was in response to a message I received from Brezhnev on Africa Day and did not concern this plot. That is something normal. I know them and they know me too.

Question: Since the talk has touched on the relations between your country and Saudi Arabia, am I right in saying that your propaganda campaign against that country has been toned down? There is also talk about a secret meeting between you and Saudi Crown Prince Amir Fahd. Could you comment on the relations between the two countries?

Answer: Well, let me tell you that the relations between the two countries have been of the best. The only relations that caused stability in the Arab world were the relations between Egypt and Saudi Arabia. But, unfortunately, for many reasons--because of fear of the Palestinians and the Syrians or because of bias and other motives--they chose to oppose my policy for solving the Arab-Israeli conflict. Well, I know that they are 100-percent with my idea and that they and the other countries have no alternative. Therefore, on 14 May I declared that I have no dispute with any Arab country. They have severed their relations with me, but I have no dispute with them. We live here in full democracy. I have launched ambitious plans for reconstruction. One of them is the plan you are implementing on the Suez Canal, for which we are very grateful to you. We have launched an ambitious program for full democracy and reconstruction in the country. Therefore, we do not wish to waste our time attacking this or that. I personally desire the best relationship between myself and Saudi Arabia because we have a traditional and historical relationship. But I am not to be blamed. I have read in a French magazine that I have secretly met with Amir Fahd in Sudan. But I deny this. If I needed to hold such a meeting I would be ready to take my plane and go to visit them at any moment. But so far there have been no meetings or contacts with them.

But I would say frankly that I have no objection at this moment if they are ready. I will go and visit them immediately.

Question: It is a fact that you are the only leader who cares for the deposed shah. This fact is regarded with satisfaction in Saudi Arabia, because they can rely on you in the event of some kind of attack or revolution. Is there any seriousness in this line of thinking?

Answer: I have already told you, in response to your question about U.S. bases, that I have committed myself and Egypt to giving the United States every facility to reach any Arab country in the gulf, including Saudi Arabia.

Well, let me also tell you: This is black and this is white. If they ask me for assistance at any time, I will respond to them immediately. I will do so despite the fact that they oppose me and sometimes launch propaganda campaigns against me. Egypt always bears heavy responsibilities toward its brothers and sisters in the Arab world, which means that we will always remain responsible.

Question: Does this possibility include giving military assistance to countries that are suffering from disturbances?

Answer: Yes, not only political assistance but military assistance as well. If they ask for this in Saudi Arabia, I will immediately respond to them.

Question: Can you evaluate the European or the European-Japanese line toward the Middle East problem?

Answer: Well, I have in fact read with pleasure about your support for the Venice declaration. I believe that the Venice declaration is balanced and really constructive.

The most important thing in solving the problem of the Arab-Israeli conflict is to deal with both sides while giving due attention to the Palestinians in their various sectors and at the same time ensuring Israel's security. Therefore, I say that it is balanced and constructive. We will support this declaration despite the fact that it was rejected by the Palestinians and by what are known in the Arab world as the rejectionist states. That [rejection] system has been followed for 32 years, and it has led to failure and to the loss of land. Well, I consider the Venice declaration very balanced and constructive.

Question: The Japanese Government supports PLO participation in any future negotiations. But you recently told an Israeli journalist that the PLO does not necessarily represent the Palestinians. Is this true?

Answer: I did not say that they do not represent them. I said that I have certain reservations as to their being the sole representative. What about those who are under occupation in the West Bank and Gaza sector? What about the way the PLO deals with us. They agree with me on something one day and reject it the next.

These are my reservations. But if you ask me about PLO participation I would say with absolute frankness that I absolutely do not advise it. You know that King Husayn, when I was at Camp David, asked to come and join us. He was in London then and said on the telephone that he was ready to come. But I refused. Had he joined us at Camp David at our request, we would not have achieved what we did because of attempts to steal the limelight, opportunism and other similar things such as he is doing now.

At this particular moment I do not recommend PLO participation for a very simple reason, namely that we are not determining the fate of the Palestinians. Neither myself, nor Carter, nor Begin can decide the destiny of the Palestinians behind their backs. We are only trying to put the Palestinians on the right course. When this is done by reaching full autonomy, then they must sit down with the Israelis and decide their future by themselves. Nobody will decide their future.

So at this moment we are not deciding the future of the Palestinians, therefore I do not recommend PLO participation until we agree on full autonomy. After that the Palestinians will choose a delegation from the PLO and from those who are under occupation in whatever way they like.

Question: Mr President, let us now move to the OPEC problem. Would you comment on the question of oil pricing?

Answer: This is a very alarming situation, because it effects the developing countries that are in difficulties, for example, we have our own energy sources. We produce about 25 million tons. We consume 12 million and export 13 million tons. But because of the high price of oil there is worldwide inflation, and we are suffering from that. What about the others, who cannot meet their energy needs and must buy it?

This is indeed very grave. OPEC must show some interest in what the others in the world are suffering. Take you in Japan, for example. We must all support you. You have created a marvelous state with new technology. We here in the east are proud of it, because everything in civilization used to be Western, but now we have Japan with the same technology.

Therefore, together we must help Japan to obtain its oil requirements. I know that you are suffering from this to a certain extent, but what about the developing countries which cannot endure it? This is indeed something serious and very alarming.

Question: Can you comment on how you evaluate relations between Japan and Egypt and the possibility of cooperation between them?

Answer: Let me first take this opportunity to ask you to convey to the Japanese people and government our deep sorrow over Mr Ohira's death. I did not meet the late Ohira, but I thought for some time that I was going to meet him. It is a great loss not only for you but for all of us, particularly since the man had always followed the right course toward current problems. Although we are thousands of miles away, the man was sincere in pursuing right policies not only in statements but also in action. This happened with regard to the Suez Canal and will continue in the coming years.

If you ask me about relations between Egypt and Japan, let me tell you that we have always been proud of you, as Orientals like us, and proud that you have achieved such advanced technology. I must tell you that now we have begun to concentrate on creating properity in our country.

I am sure that we will find all types of technology that we might need, whether in agriculture or in any other field, with our brothers in the Orient in Japan, of whom we are proud and who would give it to us. So there is a wide scope for much cooperation between the two countries.

We shall always ask you for assistance in every field. Let me tell you that my country now is living through the same period as the United States 100 years ago, when there were abundant resources. [paragraph continues]

There is scope for technology and work. You have the technology and you can give it to us together with manpower to manage it. So we hope that you will support us and back us in the establishment of prosperity and peace in this world.

Question: What is your assessment of the U.S. President's leadership and willingness to use power to protect peace?

Answer: I was in the U.S. Senate when I visited the United States about 3 years ago. I was urging them to get rid of the Vietnam complex, because they have suffered a lot from this complex and it has given the Soviet Union the opportunity to infiltrate and to build certain belts in Africa and the Middle East here around us. This culminated in the invasion of Afghanistan, chaos in Iran, treaties with South Yemen and Ethiopia, and a Soviet buildup in Libya.

I have always urged them to give up this complex and to have new ideas to support their friends and also support democracy all over the world. Let me tell you that I was very disappointed. But lately it appears, especially since Afghanistan, that they have recognized the danger of their relaxation. But I am sorry to say that they are not taking urgent steps that need to be taken to check the Soviet invasion.

Question: What will happen if President Carter wins the next election in November?

Answer: The man is certainly a dear friend. He is indeed a man of principle, but it is up to the American people to choose their president. Whoever the next man is, we will cooperate with him. But I believe that Carter, after the 4 years he has faced--years filled with difficult and extremely complex problems--can acquire and in fact has acquired the method necessary to deal with all problems all over the world. But, as I have already told you, it is up to the will of the American people.

Question: Mr President, what do you feel about the French president's initiative to obtain the support of the oil-rich gulf countries which President d'Estaing visited early this year?

Answer: Following his v it to the gulf states President Giscard d'Estaing announced his initiative, which was quite similar to what happened in Venice. We say that this is something very good, but how will he apply it? Well, the question leads us to the conclusion reached in Venice: that the whole thing must be achieved--Palestinian aspirations and Israeli security. Giscard has come to this. Following his visit he made statements and declarations, but it is very difficult to say how they can be implemented. They represent what we want.

We say that this is something good--Palestinian aspirations and Israeli security. Yes. We are in fact working toward these goals, and we achieved more for them at Camp David than anybody else when Israel signed full autonomy for the Palestinians. This was a major step. But how can we achieve what we declared except by sitting down with the Israelis and giving them the chance to declare their views to the world and by discussing everything with them?

Hence, in Venice recently Giscard went back to a balanced stand instead of making statements that cannot be implemented or achieved.

Question: Concerning the economic aid that the oil-producing countries used to give Egypt, what was the effect of its discontinuation on local programs?

Answer: Since those countries severed relations with us in April 1979 I declared, after a lapse of 1 year and a few months, that they were seeking to strangle Egypt. The only aid or assistance that we received from them was what is known as the Rabat aid, on which we agreed in Rabat in 1974. It consisted of $500 million, which we used as liquid cash to settle our debts.

As I told you, we have ambitious programs for construction and other things which we need. We must at the same time repay our debts, because that is a matter of honor. I believed that those countries wanted to strangle us. The critical moment, or what we call the bottleneck, came in 1979. But thank God we came through the bottleneck with the help of U.S. aid totaling $1 billion and with aid from Japan and West Germany. None of our ambitious programs, such as the Suez Canal, was halted. At the end of this year we will celebrate two major accomplishments: The first is the widening and deepening of the canal, where your men are working sincerely, honestly, and conscientiously and with such an admirable speed, and the second is the tunnel under the Suez Canal.

EGYPT TO SEEK POSTPONEMENT OF AUTONOMY COMMITTEE MEETING

NC182047 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] MENA reports that Egypt will ask for the postponement of the ministerial meeting of the legal committee affiliated with the autonomy negotiations to another date. Egypt will ask for this postponement because the Egyptian delegation to the United Nations under Dr Butrus Ghali will stay in the United States for 2 weeks to attend the UN special session at which the Palestine question will be debated.

MENA says that during his stay in the United States, Dr Butrus Ghali will hold talks with U.S. officials to generate momentum for the autonomy negotiations in order to speed up the achievement of full autonomy for the Palestinians.

GHALI LEAVES FOR NEW YORK TO ATTEND UN SPECIAL SESSION

NC200900 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0835 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 20 July--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali left Cairo today at the head of Egypt's delegation to the UN extraordinary session on the Palestinian question, scheduled to begin Tuesday.

Dr Ghali is expected to address the UN General Assembly on Thursday 24 July. He will define Egypt's position on the Palestinian question and its consistent policy ever since this question arose.

The delegation accompanying Dr Ghali includes Egypt's Permanent UN Delegate 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Director of the International Organizations Department 'Umar Musa and Ambassador Sa'd al-Fararij.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES STATUS OF EAST JERUSALEM

NC191534 Cairo MENA in English 1515 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, July 19, (MENA)--Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali asserted today that the status of East Jerusalem is as it is included in the documents attached to the Camp David agreements, which stipulate that Jerusalem is inseparable part of the West Bank and Gaza and that Palestinian autonomy elections should be staged in Jerusalem as it is the case with the West Bank and Gaza Strip. 'Ali went on to say that this does not contradict with the unification of the city but guarantees the independence of the people of Palestine.

The foreign minister went on to say that this measure along with forming a joint council for the city will guarantee the joint interests of all parties and will be a model for coexistence by Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza and Israelis. This will also guarantee the interests of the city as a whole, and will give access to the holy places by believers of the three religions.

MENA REPORTS IMPROVEMENT IN SHAH'S CONDITION

NC190736 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0724 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jul--The health of the former shah of Iran has improved satisfactorily. His temperature has dropped to 38 degrees and he is still being treated with liquid (ma'i) penicillin. The Cairo paper today says that the shah has left his bed for the first time in 4 days and that he walked in the corridor of the ward allocated to him. The papers point out that French surgeon Dr Vanier will leave Cairo for Paris tomorrow. He will stay there for a short time and then return to resume treatment of the shah.

INFORMATION MINISTER LEAVES FOR CONFERENCE IN CAMEROON

NC181336 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpt] This morning, Minister of State for Culture and Information Mansur Hasan left Cairo to attend the African information ministers conference, which is due to convene in Cameroon 22-31 July. Mansur Hasan stated that he was carrying a letter from President Anwar as-Sadat to the Cameroonian president expressing the strong relations between both presidents and appreciating Cameroon's role in supporting Egypt's policy at various African and Third World conferences.

AS-SADAT TO ATTEND NATIONAL CONFRONTATION DAY 26 JULY

NC182149 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 18 July--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat will attend the National Confrontation Day which will be held in Alexandria on 26 July. Vice president Husni Mubarak will also attend. Tomorrow's issue of AKHBAR AL-YAWM says it has been decided to send invitations to well-known intellectuals and historians to attend these celebrations.

MENA REPORTS PLOT TO KIDNAP JIHAN AS-SADAT

NC190820 Cairo MENA in English 0808 GMT 19 Jul 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The Swedish authorities revealed an attempt to abduct Egypt's first lady, Mrs Jihan as-Sadat, during her presence in Copenhagen where she participated in the world conference of woman. The would-be abductors, of Palestinian origin, intended to demand in return for the release of Mrs as-Sadat that Egypt extradite the former shah of Iran to Iran who is ill and is passing a critical stage of his treatment in Egypt.

Both AL-AHRAM and AKHBAR AL-YAWM report the attempt made to abduct Mrs Jihan as-Sadat in their second-lead stories. AL-JUMHURIYAH tags its report onto its leading frontpage story.

In an interview on the Swedish television, Mrs as-Sadat mentioned that she had indeed known of a plot to abduct her former shah of Iran. [as received] Asked whether she had taken the threat seriously, she replied that with Palestinians involved everything should be taken seriously.

FOREIGN MINISTER URGES ARABS TO BREAK TIES WITH U.S.

LD201612 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1447 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Beirut--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi today called on the Arab states to break off relations with the United States and to reduce oil production if they want to exert real pressure on Washington to make it change its attitude toward the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In an interview with the Lebanese AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI, he said, Iraq would not re-establish relations with the United States until there was a change in U.S. policy. Relations between the two countries were broken off during the third Arab-Israeli war in 1967 as a protest against the U.S. pro-Israeli stance.

Hammadi said that Washington had contacted Iraq several times for resuming relations, but this was refused. "If we wanted to restore relations with the United States, we could have done that. No one could prevent us." He said if the Arab states wanted to exert real pressure, they should reduce oil production and sever all relations with Washington.

The Iraqi minister expected his country's relations with Iran to deteriorate further due to, as he said, the failure of the Islamic revolutionary government to substantially change the attitude of the old regime, the regime of the shah, concerning relations with the Arab countries. "It is a regime which wishes to assume a hegemonist role in the region and a hostile stance toward neighbors."

The minister accused the Iranian regime of carrying out and serving U.S. policy in the Arab region and described Iran's confrontation with Washington on the question of American hostages as superficial.

He said that the Iranian regime had not clashed with the United States over basic issues such as economic ones, but on an emotional question such as that of the hostages. "It has not taken a single bold step to undermine the pillars of the American political and economic influence in its country or abroad." He warned that the Iranian regime demonstrated a dangerous trend which could affect the unity and the safety of the Arab nation, namely the sectarian trend. He accused Iran of wanting to divide the Arab nation and the Arab countries and to find supporters in every Arab country through sectarianism.

He said that Iraq's relations with South Yemen were still not good ever since the assassination of the Iraqi communist professor in Aden last year. In an implied accusation he pointed out that South Yemen had become a Soviet base, saying: "We hope that those in power in that Arab country will realize that bringing in the influence of a big power into the region will not enhance the patriotism of anyone, but will have negative results in that and other Arab countries." South Yemen last year signed a 20-year treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

HUSAYN RECEIVED DELEGATES ATTENDING ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

JN181413 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Jul--President Saddam Husayn has said: We are always with the Arabs in their struggle against the foreigner who upsurps their rights or sovereignty or who harms their dignity.

Speaking to the heads of the fraternal and friendly delegations to Iraq's revolution anniversary celebrations when he received them here today, President Saddam Husayn added: We are with the Arabs, regardless of whether any given foreigner is a friend or an enemy of Iraq.

When the foreigner is against the Arabs, he is against us. When he is against the Arabs' freedom and sovereignty he is also against our freedom and sovereignty. We view activity hostile to the freedom, sovereignty and independence of the world's peoples or to their right to live in peace in the same way. He went on to say: Our pride in our revolution increases when this revolution serves the Arabs' interests. No matter how great our revolution might become, we will never feel superior to any Arab country, even the smallest.

Regarding the nonaligned movement, President Saddam Husayn said: We always week to deepen the nonaligned movement's principles and to stress the importance of its unity. President Saddam Husayn expressed his gratitude for the participation of the states, parties and movements represented by these delegations in the celebrations. He said that this participation will promote the scope of bilateral relations in various fields.

HUSAYN RECEIVES VISITING YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL

JN181745 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Jul--Today President Saddam Husayn received Veselin Kjuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, who is now visiting Iraq. During the meeting President Saddam Husayn underlined the importance of the exchange of visits and of meetings between Iraqi and Yugoslav leaders in further promoting relations of friendship and bilateral cooperation and in strengthening the nonaligned movement's independent course.

Continuing international developments and means of further entrenching the nonaligned movement's principles, further developing the movement's course and activating its role in serving the peoples' struggle were also discussed.

18 July Departure

JN181944 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, left Baghdad for home this evening with his accompanying delegation after having participated in Iraq's celebrations of the glorious July revolution. The Yugoslav official was accorded an official sendoff at the airport. Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf led those who saw him off at the airport.

HUSAYN RECEIVES SOVIET MARITIME FLEET MINISTER

JN191234 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] President Saddam Husayn received in his office at the presidential palace today Soviet Maritime Fleet Minister Timofey Guzhenko. The Soviet minister conveyed the congratulations of the Soviet Government and people on the occasion of Iraq's celebration of the anniversary of the glorious July revolution. The discussion during this meeting, which was attended by the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad, dealt with the relations between the two friendly countries.

19 July Departure

JN192101 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2040 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 19 Jul--Soviet Maritime Fleet Minister Timofey Guzhenko left Baghdad for home tonight after representing his country in Iraq's July celebrations. In a statement to INA prior to his departure, Guzhenko expressed satisfaction with the achievement in Iraq in all fields.

GHAYDAN MEETS WITH GDR, HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS

JN191952 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Sa'dun Ghaydan, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, today received Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is currently visiting Iraq at the head of a delegation to participate in the celebrations marking the anniversary of the two glorious July revolutions.

During the meeting which was attended by the GDR ambassador in Baghdad, the discussions dealt with bilateral cooperation and ways to promote it, particularly in the field of transport. The discussions also dealt with prospects for the contribution of GDR companies to the implementation of projects in Iraq. Sa'dun Ghaydan expressed happiness over the development of relations between the two friendly countries.

Sa'dun Ghaydan also received Pepter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade and member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. During the meeting they discussed ways to promote cooperation between the two friendly countries in the field of transport and prospects for the contribution of Hungarian companies to the implementation of certain Transport Ministry projects.

Kleiber Departure

JN200909 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0840 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Jul--The GDR delegation led by Guenther Kleiber, GDR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and SED Politburo candidate member, left Baghdad for home this morning. In a statement to INA, Kleiber expressed his admiration of the great economic and social achievements made by the Ba'th Party, under President Saddam Husayn's leadership, in the interest of the Iraqi people and wished the Iraqi people further successes on the path of reconstruction, progress and prosperity. Kleiber also said that his talks with Iraqi officials dealt with bilateral economic relations and with means of developing them in the interest of the two friendly peoples.

PRESIDENT HUSAYN RECEIVES CUBAN OFFICIAL

JN182106 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2045 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Jul--President Saddam Husayn received Pedro Miret Prieto, Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo member and Council of State member, here tonight.

During the meeting the two officials reviewed the latest international developments and events and means of activating and supporting the principles and humanitarian role of the nonaligned movement. They also discussed bilateral relations and means of developing them in the interest of the two friendly peoples.

SYRIA INTENSIFIES COMPAIGN AGAINST OPPOSITION

JN182053 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] In its recent issue the Paris-based AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI magazine has affirmed that a wave of liquidations, assassinations and arrests in currently spreading in Syria, now that the Syrian regime's authorities have escalated their campaigns against the opposition groups. The magazine published a statement for the committee of the families of detainees in Syria, in which they appeal to the world's conscience and international bodies to intervene, in order to protect the lives of thousands of political prisoners in the Syrian regime's prisons.

The magazine said that a lawyer called Burhan Muhammad 'Attar in the (Al-Hattam) township in Latakia Province was assassinated. The body of another person called Muhammad Ahmad Shariqi was found on the shore.

Reports say that some of the people accompanying Lt Col Muhammad Mu'alla, a relative of Maj Gen Shafiq Fayyad, the commander of the Third Armored Division who was assassinated some time ago, were injured with others during an attack launched against a military garrison in Latakia. It was reported that Maj Gen 'Ali Dubah, a prominent figure in the Syrian regime, was the target of an assassination attempt, during which two of his escorts were killed and others were wounded.

In Aleppo lawyer Muhammad Amin Idilbi was killed. Dr Ibrahim as-Saqqar and Dr Muhammad Nadhir Zunji, professors at the agriculture college of Aleppo University, were also killed. Some aides in the ruling regime, including Husayn Muhammad al-'Ali and "Ali Badawi, were assissinated. Dr 'Abd al-Karim Kharruri, member of the Aleppo physicians society, was also assassinated for issuing ordinary death reports on political detainees who died of torture.

Available information shows that in Dayr az-Zur Lt Col Ahmad Salman, commander of the province's military police, was assassinated. An attempt was made to assassinate Maj 'Alwan Khasru, officer in charge of airport security.

The names of a large number of those liquidated by the regime's organs in Hamah are known. These include Khalid 'Abdah, Sa'id al-Fahham, Muhammad Bahir ash-Shaqqah and Muhammad Anwar ash-Shaqqah. Further, two military vehicles carrying special forces soldiers fell into an ambush using rockets and machineguns. The two vehicles were destroyed and 40 troops were either killed or wounded. Several other ambushes against the regime's intelligence vehicles have been set up.

In Idlib, the special forces arrested about 100 citizens during night landing operations with helicopters, following the death of a number of officials there. The security organs received a number of senior security officers, including Col Ahmad 'Abd al-Latif Nasir, Lt Col 'Ali Ahmad, Maj Muhammad Husayn Sabbagh and Lt Ihsan Shukri. The reports say that the collective liquidation carried out against the political detainees in the Palmyra desert prison is still a subject of conversation among the people.

AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI added that a number of political detainees in various parts of Syria were executed following mock trials that took place few hours after the issuance of a law permitting the execution of all who oppose the regime.

FORMER PRIME MINISTER AS-SULH ASKED TO FORM CABINET

NC200927 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0917 GMT 20 Jul 80

[20 July statement by the General Directorate of the presidency--read by announcer]

[Text] As a result of the parliamentary consultations held by his excellency the president of the republic on the formation of a new cabinet, the president has decided to entrust the formation of the new cabinet to [former] Prime Minister Taqiyy Ad-Din as-Sulh.

B'abda, 20 July 1980

Al-Sulh Acceptance Statement

NC201237 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] At 0915 this morning, President Ilyas Sarkis received Prime Minister as-Sulh for a 1-hour meeting. At the end of the meeting Mr as-Sulh said: His Excellency President Sarkis has entrusted me with forming the new government. Amid these difficult circumstances I have accepted the president's trust--placing my faith in God and in the nationalism of the Lebanese people, their love of their country and their aspiration to extricate themselves from their predicament.

I hope to receive the help that will enable us to achieve this dear wish, God willing. I will now start my visits to our brothers, the former prime minister. Tomorrow, God willing, I will hold parliamentary consultations because it is always best to form [a government] expeditiously.

Mr as-Sulh was asked: Do you expect the new government to hold its first meeting next Wednesday?

Mr as-Sulh replied: I hope that we will be able to start our work as soon as possible. I can say now that the task of the government that I am striving to form will, generally speaking, be inherent in implementing the principles of the national accord which were announced by the former government of Prime Minister Salim al-Huss. This government will include, as far as possible, many political forces and factions as well as parliamentary representation.

IRAQI CENTER ATTACKED; ISRAELI INFILTRATION ATTEMPTED

NC181308 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpts] At noon today armed clashes took place between the communists and Syrian nationalists in (Bshirrin) village of 'Alayh district. The reasons for and results of these clashes are not yet known.

The Iraqi cultural center on Antoine al-Jumayyil street in western Beirut was attacked today by unidentified armed men who exchanged fire with the guards at the center. In addition to their weapons, the attackers carried explosives, which they were unable to use.

In the south, the Norwegian forces repulsed an Israeli infiltration attempt along the Blat-Marj 'Uyun axis this morning. General Nelson, General Erskine's deputy, went to the scene of the operation to carry out the contacts necessary for the withdrawal of the Israeli force.

BROTHERHOOD MEMBER PROVDES ORGANIZATIONAL DETAIL

JN191109 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Interview with Ahmad Salim, liaison officer in the leadership of the Muslim Brotherhood organization, as broadcast on Syrian television--recorded in Arabic, no date specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] Could you give us your name and profession and also tell us briefly about this organization?

[Answer] My name is Ahmad Salim. I am a math teacher at a secondary school in Aleppo. As far as my connection with the Muslim Brotherhood is concerned, I joined the organization in late 1963 or early 1964 while I was a university student. I remained in the organization until 1969 when I left it because of differences within the organization. Early in 1980 contacts were made to persuade me to rejoin the organization. Actually, such contacts had been going on since I left in 1969. In February or March 1980, I rejoined the organization and was assigned the special task of handling the organization's correspondence, that is, addressing or conveying messages from Aleppo to other provinces in Syria.

[Question] Did you have any contacts outside the country?

[Answer] As far as official contacts are concerned, as I said, early in April I went to Jordan where I met with some members of the leadership, including Sa'id Hawwa and other leaders. They asked me about the situation in the country. We held discussions [words indistinct].

[Question] Were you assigned any tasks while you were outside the country?

[Answer] I was not assigned any task. But when I wanted to return after the 2- or 3-hour discussions I had with them... [At this point,the interviewer interrupts Ahmad Salim to ask the next question]

[Question] Could you again tell us the names of those who met with you?

[Answer] I mentioned Sa'id Hawwa. There was also [name indistinct] Sa'd at-Tahir [names indistinct]. When I wanted to return, they asked me if I could take some money with me. I said I did not mind if it was a small sum. They gave me DM 40,000 mainly in denominations of DM 500. I asked them whom to give the money to and they said give it to 'Ali al-Bayani, the deputy controller general of the organization.

[Question] Of the organization in Syria?

[Answer] Yes, of the organization in Syria.

[Question] Let us go back to the time of the leadership meetings in Aleppo. Did you discuss any particular subject or adopt any particular decisions?

[Answer] As I said the chain of command is as follows: There is the outside leadership, which is called the supreme command. This consists of the controller general, 'Adnan Sa'd ad-Din; his deputy, Sa'id Hawwa; and his assistant, 'Ali Sadr ad-Din Al Bayani. The domestic leadership is in the hands of 'Ali Sadr ad-Din al-Hayani, who is also deputy controller general in the supreme command. A branch of the leadership has left the country. I was informed that the leadership in Syria consisted of: 'Adnan 'Uqlah, officer in charge of military affairs; Muhammad Hannush, officer in charge of organizational affairs; 'Ali Nasr al-Hayani and 'Ali 'Uqlah, officers in charge of social affairs--that is, contacting people, merchants and the man in the street; and Wa'il Banadili, officer in charge of information and culture. I was in charge of correspondence. I addressed and conveyed messages inside the country, but had nothing to do with foreign correspondence.

The leadership could not meet for security reasons. My contacts were with 'Adnan, through his assistant. Occasionally, I used to meet with 'Adnan himself. During such meetings I used to ask him about the list of assassinations, the organization's financial and moral position and future prospects. Everyone asked such questions. In his answers 'Adnan told me that the leadership was outside the country. He also told me that certain quarters, Arab political quarters, were helping us. He mentioned some of the Arab qarters that give funds and arms and provide training centers outside the borders in the Arab countries. Do you want me to give the details?

[Question] No need. Please continue.

[Answer] I was really disgusted with what I heard during such meetings. I began to discover that the organization was not fighting for the sake of God or for a purely religious cause, but was instigating sedition in the country.

BROTHERHOOD MEMBERS SIGN WITHDRAWAL STATEMENTS

Homs District

JN200607 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Homs--Responding to the provisions of law No. 49 and benefiting from the opportunity the state has given to those Muslim Brotherhood gang members who have been deceived, the following citizens approached his excellency, the Homs governor, and announced their withdrawal from the Muslim Brotherhood gang: 'Abd al-Hamid ibn Husayn Da'as, 'Abd ar-Rahman ibn 'Abd ar-Razzaq (Lindu), Mahmud ibn 'Abd al-Jawad al-Haj Yunis and 'Abd ar-Razzaw ibn Mustafa Khayrallah.

These citizens, who turned to God in repentance, have signed a personal statement of withdrawal from the gang. The following is the text of the statement:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. He said: "O my lord; for that Thou hast bestowed Thy grace on me, never shall I be a help to those who sin!" [Koranic verse] I, the undersigned, after having lived closely with the Muslim Brotherhood gang and after having thoroughly known their hostility to Islalm, Arabism, the homeland and the law, come to your excellency to state my withdrawal from their gang and to denounce their criminal acts. I will always support Islam, Arabism and the homeland and I am innocent of their actions.

Aleppo District

JN210603 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Aleppo--Responding to the provisions of law No. 49 and benefiting from the opportunity the state has given the members of the Muslim Brotherhood who have been deceived, the following citizens approached the Aleppo govenor and announced their withdrawal from the Muslim Brotherhood gang: "Ala'ad-Din ibn "izz ad-Din, born in Aleppo, Al-Isma'iliyah quarter, 1963; Riyad al-Isa ash-Shihabi, born in Al-Bab, 1953; Murshid 'Abd al-Jalil ibn Mustafa, born in Mintaqat A'zaz, the village of (Mang), 1951; Muhammad Salah Jazmati, Ibn Muhammad Nadim, born in Aleppo, 1958; Salim al-Lababidi ibn Muhammad, born in Al-Ma'arrah, 1960; and Muhammad 'Ali al-Hammudi as-Salih ibn Sharif, born in Al-bab, 1951.

These citizens, who have turned to God in repentance, have signed a personal statement of withdrawal from the organization. The following is text of the statement:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "O my lord; for that Thou hast bestowed Thy grace on me, never shall I be a help to those who sin!" [Koranic verse] I, the undersigned, after having lived closely with the Muslim Brotherhood organization and after having thoroughly experienced their hostility to Islam, Arabism, the homeland and the law, come to your excellency to state my withdrawal from their organization and to denounce their criminal acts. I will always support true Islam, Arabism and the homeland and I am innocent of their actions.

One citizen, Murshid 'Abd al-Jalil, said: A Muslim does not accept killing; rather, he denounces it, because God has forbidden killing. In killing innocent citizens, the treacherous gang makes widows of women and orphans of children, renders families homeless, destroys creative people and ruins productive potential. I feel that the gang's actions are criminal and serve no one but the enemies of Islam, Arabism, the homeland and the people. I call on every citizen deceived by the gang to surrender and to be protected by law No. 49, issued by President Hafiz al-Asad.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI DEMANDS REPARATIONS FROM FRG, UK, ITALY

LD201502 Hamburg DPA in German 1750 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Hamburg--The Libyan head of state, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has reiterated his demand that the Germans, British and Italians pay his country reparations "in the billions" for the damage they did in Libya during World War II. In an interview given to DER SPIEGEL, Al-Qadhdhafi again threatened to seize the assets of the three countries in Libya should the demands for reparations not be met through negotiations. In May Al-Qadhdhafi made similar demands through the Libyan news agency JANA.

AL-QADHDHAFI MESSAGE TO COPENHAGEN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

LD171006 Tripoli JANA in English 0825 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] April, July 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel al-Qadndafi, the leader of the great Fatah revolution sent a message to the world conference of women which is being held in Copenhagen. The message reads as follows:

We warmly support this conference and other similar conferences of women, because we believe that women are exploited throughout the world. Perhaps such attempts as your conference will urge women to liberate themselves from the bad conditions they are in.

The woman in the Middle East is a commodity, while in the West, she is a productive element and an economic value. Therefore, she is neither recognized as a woman in the West, nor is she recognized as a human in the East.

In the industrialized countries, she does the hardest job and sometimes the dirtiest, in order to earn her living, regardless of her status, being a woman, a wife and a mother. This kind of job destroys her femininity, beauty and nature, which also destroys civilization. The human race might perish as a result of changing the natural role of the woman and the collapse of the family and the emergence of non-family committed persons. On the other hand, in the East women are not even recognized yet as human beings.

In the East women are some sort of slaves, or pieces of furniture in the houses of 'sultans' and of the rich. The solution, therefore, is that women should be respected: Their natural role should not be abused. Their femininity and beauty should not be undermined. They should not be treated as slaves. They are equal as humans--as referred to in the Green Book.

Therefore, women and men are equal as regards all their rights. But it is unfair to ask women for duties that are calculated to abuse them. All societies treat women as no more than a commodity. The East treats them as commodities subject to sale and the West treats them as if they were not feminine, as referred to in the third part on the Green Book.

The real freedom of women cannot be realised except through revolution, as the enslavers of woman in the materialistic industrial society or the Oriential society, the society of slavery, would not come to their senses spontaneously. Therefore, we call on the women to rebel continuously against this situation in which they find themselves, in order to lift the yoke of injustice being subjected to as females. This is the only road towards a happy society.

A society where a human being feels that his or her dignity is respected.... And his or her rights and duties commensurate with mould [as received] as a human being.... A society where a human being, be it a man or woman, feels that he or she belong to a family with a father and a mother.

Therefore, I favoured an invitation to form covert or overt female revolutionary committees in order to work for lifting the yoke of injustice to which woman is subjected, and to urge her to live in a happy society.

I wish you success in your conference.

March forward.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

MOROCCO

HASSAN REPORTEDLY TO RELEASE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

LD181159 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Jul 80 p 5

[Roland Delcour dispatch: "King Hassan II Has Apparently Decided To Release Political Prisoners"]

[Text] Rabat--A reliable source in Rabat revealed on Monday, 14 July that King Hassan II has decided to release all political prisoners now being held in Morocco. The most famous among them are poet Abdellatif Laabi, sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in August 1973, and Abraham Serfaty, sentenced to life imprisonment at the Casablanca trial in January-February 1977. If this report is confirmed, it will be a new step in the liberalization of the regime which has aimed at constitutional democracy since the 1977 parliamentary elections.

Abdellatif Laabi, born in Fez in 1942, set up the magazine SOUFFLES in 1966--a publication which gradually moved from literature to politics and to which Abraham Serfaty, born in Casablanca in 1926 and an engineer from the Paris mining school, contributed. Both men made no secret of their sympathies with the Polisario Front. In October 1979 an international committee for the release of Abdellatif Laabi was set up with the backing of the magazine ESPRIT. This committee has published disturbing reports on the two detainees' state of health.

If they are confirmed, the royal pardons would follow those already announced by King Hassan II on Tuesday, 8 July in his speech to mark youth day, which coincides with his own birthday (9 July). In this speech the king indicated that he "hopes that teachers who have been sacked will return to their posts." This was a reference to 2,000 teachers and health service workers suspended after the strikes which broke out in the Casablanca region on 10 and 11 April 1979.

How many political prisoners would be affected by the royal pardon? In Rabat their number is estimated at around 150 to 200, although the term political prisoner has never been accepted here, the authorities stressing that they were officially sentenced for "plotting against the state's internal security" or for their attitude to the Western Sahara conflict.

TUNISIA

MZALI RETURNS FROM MOSCOW, MEETS PLO'S 'ARAFAT

LD182327 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Party Secretary General and Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali returned to Tunis this evening from Moscow, where he participated in the IOC [International Olympic Committee] session.

At the airport reception hall Mr Mzali had a conversation with Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who arrived in Tunis at the same time for talks with Tunisian officials about the situation in southern Lebanon.

Mohamed Mzali and Yasir 'Arafat continued their talks at the Hilton Hotel, in the presence of Minji Koli; Mr Shuqair; Mr Sahbani; and Hasan Bal'awi, PLO representative in Tunis--all of whom were at the airport to welcome the Palestinian leader.

On his arrival Mr 'Arafat said that he came to Tunis for a brief visit to conduct talks with Tunisian officials with regard to the grave situation through which the Arab nation, and in particular the Palestinian issue, are passing in face of the Israeli military escalation in southern Lebanon against the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples; also in face of the Israeli official terrorism which is organized against the Palestinian people and their national leadership (?inside), (?referring) in this respect to the moves of the separatist forces in southern Lebanon and Beirut. Concluding, the Palestinian leader said that it is necessary, this being the case, to conduct talks with the Tunisian brothers, first of all Prime Minister and Party Secretary General Mohamed Mzali, on the situation prevailing in Lebanon.

'Arafat Departure

LD191316 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Tunis--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Tunis this mroning after a brief visit during which he carried out consultations with Tunisian officials, including Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister and secretary general of the Destourian Socialist party.

The Palestinian leader explained that these consultations were successful and good and dealt in particular with the Palestinian situation, Israel's isolationist military escalation, the Zionists' official terrorism, which is increasing in the occupied territories against the struggling Palestinian people and their national leadership, as well as a number of important Arab issues and the special session which the UN General Assembly will hold to discuss the Palestinian problem.

'Arafat said: As usual I found in the Tunisian brothers a suitable response and readiness to back their Palestinian revolutionary brothers.

At the airport Yasir 'Arafat was seen off by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and by Monji Kooli, the director of the party.

AUTONOMY TALKS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE TO MEET IN CAIRO

TA201739 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 20 Jul 80

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] The contacts with Egypt are continuing. Dr Yosef Burg met this afternoon with the Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Sa'd Murtada. In their talk they decided that the committee on economic affairs, which operates within the framework of the negotiating teams on the autonomy arrangements, will meet at the end of the month in Cairo and not in Israel, as was originally planned. The Egyptian ambassador explained the requested change by citing the Ramadan fast. In the meeting, Minister Burg reacted to the remarks by the Egyptian president in the interview he granted to YEDI'OT AHARONOT during the weekend. Dr Burg later met with the prime minister and reported to him on the latest development in the negotiations.

U.S. 'WONDER' OVER AUTONOMY SECURITY NEGOTIATOR NOTED

TA201502 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 20 Jul 80 p 1

[By political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpt] The U.S. delegation to the autonomy talks has been wondering who will present Israel's position when the deliberations on the security issue resume. According to the agreement reached at the Washington meeting, the question of security will be discussed by the plenary of the delegation, which is scheduled to convene at the beginning of August.

U.S. wonder is concerned with the fact that, currently, there is no defense minister in Israel and the military expert on the question of security under autonomy, Maj Gen Avraham Tamir, is not a minister. The U.S. delegation has been wondering whether the Israeli representative who will discuss this issue will be acting Defense Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin, Prime Minister Menahem Begin or Israeli delegation chairman Dr Yosef Burg.

CABINET WANTS TO KEEP SINAI AS AUTONOMY PLAN GUARANTEE

TA201545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Ministers Yiga'el Hurvitz and Hayim Landau said in today's Cabinet session that the assets in Israel's hands--namely, the area of Sinai--can serve as a guarantee for Egypt's implementation of the autonomy regime, a situation that will no longer exist after the return of Sinai. The two ministers spoke during a discussion in the Cabinet about Egypt's intentions in the peace process.

Our political correspondent reports that several ministers again expressed skepticism about the Egyptian intentions. Yiga'el Hurvitz stressed that a concerted effort must be made to complete the autonomy settlement prior to the return of Sinai. Hayim Landau expressed the view that these talks must be decided as quickly as possible because the Egyptians do not want to reach a settlement. Simha Ehrlich and David Levi totally rejected this approach. In reporting on the autonomy talks, the justice minister stated that no far-reaching conclusions should be drawn from every breakdown in the dialogue with the Egyptians. He believes that the talks had momentum and that progress was achieved. According to Minister Tamir, the media distorted the achievements in their reports. Our political correspondent notes that the justice minister's report indicated that in the Mena House talks the Americans made a number of suggestions for advancing the talks. However, Minister Tamir stressed that the proposals show more support for the Egyptian than for the Israeli stand. Our political correspondent remarks that ministers who heard the report got the impression that no progress was made in the talks.

Further on Cabinet Meeting

TA201147 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, live--apparently from the prime minister's office in Jerusalem]

[Text] At the beginning of the session, acting Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin asked that, in the future, the planned agenda not be leaked. The 29 items on the agenda had been disclosed earlier today. Professor Yadin said that a practice of more than 30 years, namely, that the agenda not be divulged ahead of time, should be continued.

Minister Shmu'el Tamir reported on the talks held last week in Cairo in the framework of the autonomy's legal committee. Minister Hayim Landau was apparently displeased with the report and was unimpressed with Tamir's statements that progress was made in the talks and that the media had distorted the picture.

Minister Landau wanted to know what achievements were made. Minister Tamir replied by saying: We had withstood the pressures applied by the Egyptian delegation, which wanted to raise issues that do not pertain to the talks. Tamir, nevertheless, refused to go into detail.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir reviewed the preparations for the emergency UN Security Council session which will convene in 2 days. Several ministers proposed boycotting the session. Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i expressed his opinion that in such forums neither the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan nor what takes place in Iran is discussed; the only thing that is done is to harass us.

Minister Eli'ezer Shostak also strongly demanded boycotting the emergency session. Minister Shamir and many other ministers, among them minister Zvulun Hammer, supported the participation of Israel in the session.

In addition, an argument developed over Israeli-Egyptian relations in light of the latest Egyptian statements, which carry rather obvious hints of a harsher attitude toward Israel. The opinions differed: Minister Ari'el Sharon suggested that the Cabinet not enter into a situation that escalates or be impressed by these statements. He said the two countries' agriculture ministries are maintaining relations to an even greater extent than with countries with whom we have had long diplomatic ties.

Minister David Levi wanted to divorce the autonomy negotiations from the development of normalization between the two countries, instead of linking them as is often done.

And still more from the Cabinet session: The issue of the expansion of settlement activity on the Golan Heights will be transferred to the appropriate ministerial committee. The implementation of welfare insurance in Israel, which was another item on the Cabinet's agenda, will be the first item on the Cabinet's agenda for next week's session.

ISRAEL TO PARTICIPATE IN EMERGENCY SESSION OF UN

TA201228 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Israel will participate in the emergency UN session on Middle East affairs in 2 days despite criticism voiced at the Cabinet session, which urged Israel's nonparticipation.

OFFICIAL SAYS BEGIN'S OFFICE WILL MOVE TO E. JERUSALEM

TA201628 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1410 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Interview with the director general of the prime minister's office, Matityahu Shmue'levitz by Yitzhaq Golan, from the Open Line Program--live from the studio]

[Excerpt] [Question] I have read that you were quoted as saying that the prime minister's office would be transferred to East Jerusalem in July. Will the transfer in fact be carried out this month?

[Answer] I do not know, I cannot fix a date. As far as I understand, the prime minister wants this to be done in accordance with a Cabinet resolution, and there is as yet no resolution. But what I do want to say is: The office will ultimately be transferred, and I hope this will happen soon.

[Question] Is the office in East Jerusalem prepared to take on the office from the western section of the city?

[Answer] Six years ago in East Jerusalem construction began of a zone [qirya] of government offices. The buildings are in various stages of construction. We have our eye on the building that is in a very advanced stage of construction, and I hope that there will be no obstacles in making the transfer.

[Question] The moment a Cabinet resolution is adopted?

[Answer] The moment there is a Cabinet resolution, yes.

OFFICIALS' REACTION TO AS-SADAT'S INTERVIEW REPORTED

TA181231 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Israeli officials reacted today to the latest remarks by President as-Sadat. The Egyptian leader told the Israeli daily YEDI'OT AHARONOT that he was canceling another visit to Israel because of criticism from Prime Minister Begin. David Essing reports:

[Essing] Israeli officials say President as-Sadat himself started the current verbal feud with Prime Minister Begin. It was ridiculous for the Egyptian leader to first attack Begin personally and then reject the right of Israel's prime minister to reply. As-Sadat had alleged that Begin's ties to the land of his forefathers were holding up an autonomy agreement. In addition, As-Sadat had even alleged that the Government of Israel does not want peace in earnest. As-Sadat's controversial interview given to the READER'S DIGEST was also published in detail by Egypt's official MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY.

This being the case, there was no way Israel could ignore the Egyptian leader's charges. The Israeli official also say that contrary to As-Sadat Begin had tried not to be personal. The prime minister had stressed differences between the decisionmaking process in Israel and Egypt, and Begin had also spelled out how it was Egypt's positions that were holding up progress in the autonomy negotiations because they violated the Camp David accords.

As for As-Sadat's disclosure that he has now decided to call off another visit to Israel, no Israeli official had received any hint that the Egyptian leader was indeed planning on coming again. The Israeli sources say neither Israel nor Egypt has anything to gain in an exchange of verbal salvoes.

However, President as-Sadat cannot condemn Israel and her leaders and not expect an appropriate response. In any event, Prime Minister Begin's invitation for President as-Sadat to come and visit Israel again is still open.

BEGIN INVALIDATES ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN MILITARY AGREEMENT

TA181216 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 18 Jul 80 p 1 weekend supplement

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin annulled an agreement signed between an Israeli military delegation and an Egyptian delegation regarding the arrangement for the Egyptian Education Ministry to examine Gaza Strip high school graduates. The agreement was signed in ceremony at the "Gaza governor's" office in Cairo. Mr Begin ruled that it was a mistake to sign the agreement at the office of the Egyptian governor of Gaza and said that the articles of the agreement do not correspond with the Israeli normalization policy.

The Israeli delegation, headed by Maj Gen Avraham Tamir, overlooked the Israeli Embassy in Cairo throughout the stages of the negotiations. It also withheld information from the embassy regarding the signing ceremony. This was another instance in the series of cases where the Defense Ministry and other ministries--including ministers and senior officials dealing with autonomy and normalization issues--have ignored the Cairo embassy.

Israel's ambassador to Cairo, Dr Eliyahu ben-Elisar, has often learned about the arrival of Israeli delegations to the deliberation of various committees from the Egyptian authorities or the Israeli press. "Had Minister Tamir recognized the existence of the Israeli Embassy in Cairo, he would not have brought about ten technical officials to the deliberations fo the legal committee held at the beginning of last week," an embassy staff member claimed.

In his last visit to Israel, Ambassador ben-Elisar strongly complained about the Cabinet's "nonrecognition" of him and his embassy to both Begin and Shamir. It looks as though many have not yet become accustomed to the fact that the normalization of relations entails the full activation of the embassy. Ignoring it creates an unacceptable situation, because Jerusalem's attitude toward the embassy severely hampers its status and prestige in the eyes of Egypt.

CONFLICTING VIEWS ON NORMALIZATION WITH EGYPT CITED

TA201922 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] In recent discussions at senior levels on the normalization process with Egypt, two conflicting approaches emerged on how Israel should react. This is reported by our Arab affairs correspondent, Ehud Ya'ari.

The Foreign Ministry believes that there is enough evidence to show that the Egyptian authorities are deliberately piling up obstacles to the implementation of the normalization agreements and, therefore, Israel must adopt an energetic approach.

On the other hand, the Defense Ministry believes that it is still too early to draw any conclusions on the progress of the normalization and, therefore, there is no place for public protests, which can spoil the atmosphere between the two countries.

Our correspondent notes that this debate is fanning the already existing tension between the Defense Ministry and the Foreign Ministry on the question of responsibility for the ties with Egypt.

HA'ARETZ: FRENCH OFFICIAL CLAIMS NULCEAR REACTOR IN IRAQ

TA181220 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Jul 80 p 1

[By Eliyahu Maissi, HA'ARETZ correspondent in France]

[Excerpt] Paris, 17 Jul--A senior French Government official told the HA'ARETZ correspondent that a small nuclear reactor, which uses highly-enriched uranium (on a "military" level) supplied by France already operates in the Iraqi research center.

The reactor is a tiny model (called in France "Isis") which is an auxilliary--for training purposes--to the main reactor which has the power of 70 megawatts, called "Osiraq" [presumably acronyn of Osiris, Iraq]. According to the source, the fuel for this powerplant has already been supplied some time ago. "Osiraq" will receive its fuel supply at the beginning of 1981.

This is probably where reports that were rife in the last few days emanated from. These reports claimed that the uranium shipment was sent for the small reactor.

The same source also disclosed that the reason the official French sources maintained secrecy about the current stage of completing the Iraqi research center, because "the Iraqis themselves have to make the decision about the announcement."

PERES TO FIGHT FRANCE'S SUPPLY OF URANIUM TO IRAQ

TA191123 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] The Labor Party will aid the struggle against the supply of uranium to Iraq. Shim'on Peres told our correspondent Asher Schwartz that he regards France's supplying Iraq with nuclear raw material a most serious development in both our region and the entire world. Peres said that he intends to alert the leaders of the socialist parties and the leaders of the free world against this serious threat to humanity.

TZIPORI COMMENTS ON IRAQI NUCLEAR POWERPLANT, ARAB ISRAELIS

TA191259 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori has said that if Israel fails to solve the problem of the Iraqi nuclear powerplant through diplomatic means, the Cabinet will have to reconsider its ways. He was speaking to our correspondent Dani Nishlis in the course of a tour of Arab villages in the north.

He emphasized that the Cabinet has set the goal for itself of improving relations with the Arab Israelis and that if matters depended on him, he would recommend allowing them to serve in the IDF. He was accompaned by Likud MK Amal Nasir ad-Din.

This morning, the group visited Nazereth, Magharah and Kafr Yasif. This afternoon they will confer with the Druze spiritual leader, Shaykh Amin Tarif.

BRIEFS

NEW 100 SHEKEL BILL--A new 100 shekel bill, bearing the portrait of Ze'ev Jabotinsky, will be issued in about 3 months' time. A 1 shekel coin will replace the present bill at the end of the year. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 20 Jul 80 TA]

KENYA

MOI COMMENTS ON OLYMPICS BOYCOTT, SOUTH AFRICA

LD191508 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Jul 80 EA

[Text] President Daniel Arap Moi today reiterated that Kenya was a sovereign country with her own respectable identity and thus manages her own affairs independently. President Moi was reacting to a comment made by the former IOC chairman Lord Killanin, to the effect that Kenya had been asked by the United States to boycott this year's Olympics in Moscow.

Speaking to thousands of wananchi [citizens] in Machakos Town, President Moi said that Kenya had not been prompted by any country to boycott the Olympics. He said that our conscience would not allow us to attend the games in Moscow after the Russians had wrongfully invaded Afghanistan to cause suffereings to our Muslim brothers in that country.

Noting that Kenya loves the human race and could not be guided by hate, the president intimated that Kenyans did not hate the racists in South Africa, but their dirty system of apartheid. He called on the South African whites to change the system and we will be friends; otherwise, there could be a bloody revolution. Most countries, the president noted, had adopted a hand-to-mouth policy since their people had lost hope and saw no future to look forward to, and hence called on all Kenyans to maintain stability for their continued happiness.

Explaining that he advocated acquisition of wealth by honest means, President Moi however urged the rich to be mindful of others. Civilization is not determined by wealth, but a good heart, he added. He urged the people not to be like the biblical Cain, who said he was not his brother's keeper.

TANZANIA

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER FRANCOIS-PONCET ARRIVES 19 JULY

LD191842 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 19 Jul 80 EA

[Excerpt] The French foreign minister, Jean Francois-Poncet, arrived in Dar es Salaam this afternoon at the head of a seven-man delegation for a 3-day official visit to Tanzania.

Francois-Poncet, who is accompanied by his wife and five reporters, was met at the airport by his host, the minister for foreign affairs, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa.

Tonight he will be the guest of honor at a reception to be held by Ndugu Mkapa at the Kilimanjaro Hotel.

UGANDA

MILITARY COMMISSION VICE CHAIRMAN RETURNS FROM IRAQ

LD191846 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Jul 80 EA

[Excerpts] The vice chairman of the Military Commission, Yoweri Museveni, has returned from Iraq where he led a high-powered Uganda delegation to the 12th anniversary of the country's 17 July revolution.

Other members of the delegation included the minister of power, posts and telecommunications, Mr Akena Pojok; the director of planning and research in the Bank of Uganda, Mr (Njala), and a press secretary to the Military Commission, Mr (Ktawa Mukasa).

While in Iraq, Mr Museveni discussed bilateral relations between the two countries and ways in which the two nations can work even closer. During their stay in Baghdad, members of the delegation had official meetings with the minister of finance, Mr Thamir Tazuqi, and the minister of transport and communications, Mr Sa'dun Ghaydan, who is also vice prime minister.

Later Mr Museveni held talks with the minister of oil on the possibility of more cooperation between the two countries, particularly in oil. Mr Museveni briefed the minister about the 8 years of horror through which Uganda went during the Amin regime. He also briefed the oil minister on the problems of transporting coffee, saying right now there are over 3 million bags of coffee among the farmers, but the problem is how to transport it from them.

On rehabilitation, Mr Museveni said that during the liberation war many industries were destroyed or were just neglected during Amin's regime. The country, he said, used to have more than 40,000 telephone lines but now there are less than 8,000 lines in Kampala, and most of them are inoperative. During the discussions with the Iraqi minister, Mr Akena Pojok also briefed the ministers about problems facing his ministry and what sort of rehabilitation was urgently needed to put it on its proper footing again. The Iraqi ministers promised Uganda every assistance but wanted a document spelling out Uganda's needs and an economic (?survey) giving areas in which the two countries can cooperate.

Mr Museveni impressed upon his hosts the richness of Uganda in agricultural products and the richness of Iraq in oil and added that what is lacking in Uganda is the right kind of leadership. He was glad to see that Iraq was moving in the right direction because her leaders were men of determination keen in their objectives and obligations.

CANDIDATES CHALLENGED TO BETTER OBOTE RECORD

LD161054 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 16 Jul 80 EA

[Text] The president of UPC [Uganda People's Congress], Dr. Apolo Milton Obote, has challenged all the aspiring presidential candidates to lay down their records as regards what they have done for Uganda. Dr Obote, who was addressing a rally at [name indistinct] ground, told the gathering that he was the only person who has been working tirelessly since 1971 to restore the freedom of the people of Uganda. He told the gathering that he had never lost confidence in the people of Uganda and that it was because of the confidence they have in him that he had returned home.

Dr Obote called on all former UNLF [Ugandan National Liberation Front] leaders to stop alleging that it was President Nyerere who had facilitated their removal in order to impose Obote as president of Uganda. He said that neither Professor Lule nor Mr Binaisa had the power to stop Nyerere from imposing him on Ugandans as their president. He said that it was rather because both Nyerere and himself believe in democracy and are not greedy for power. If I was greedy for power, he added, I would have become president of Uganda after liberation, because I had a fighting force.

Dr Obote categorically stated that there is nobody in Uganda politics who can teach him the subject of being clean in government. He boasted of having been tested at the highest possible office. On elections, Dr Obote appealed to the people to elect a government that will protect the lives and property of the people of Uganda, unlike Amin's government that used to destroy both.

LIBERIA

DIPLOMATS RECALLED FROM EUROPE, NORTH AMERICA

AB181831 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Six Liberian ambassadors and two consuls-general accredited to Europe and the United States have been recalled home. A Foreign Ministry spokesman who did not give reasons for the action indentified them as the Liberian ambassador to Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Vatican, Francis Dennis; the ambassador to the United States and Canada, Herbert Brewer; [as heard] and the ambassador to France, Switzerland and Spain, Neh Dukully Tolbert.

Others recalled by government are the Liberian ambassador to Romania and East Germany, Joseph Graham; the ambassador to Italy and Yugoslavia, Robert Kennedy and the ambassador to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Nathaniel Gibson. Also recalled are the consul-general in New York, United States, (Alder Still) and that in the (?free) city of Hamburg, (Elijah Taylor).

In another move, the Foreign Ministry notes that the services of the Liberian ambassador to the Ivory Coast, Benjamin Freeman, have been terminated for his refusal to comply with the ministry's directive last month to return home for consultations.

ARMED FORCES CHIEF RESPONDS TO 'RUMORS'

AB182147 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] The commanding general of the Armed Forces of Liberia Brig Gen Thomas Quiwonkpa has described as untrue rumors spread in Monrovia this evening that have caused disturbances among the Liberian people and foreigners aloke. Brigadier General Quiwonkpa called on the Liberian people to remain calm and go on with their normal businesses. Speaking on a television newscast this evening, the commanding general assured the Liberian people and foreigners of full protection. He said the Liberian revolution is still strong.

Additional Comments

AB210644 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1300 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Armed forces commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa yesterday said that he was not aware that any political prisoner had been sent to Belle Yella [military institution for civil prisoners] since the April 12 coup. Speaking to newsmen at his Barclay Training Center office, General Quiwonkpa said that the public would have been officially informed if such a step had been taken.

He called on the Liberian people to desist from rumor-mongering and making statements that will tarnish the image of the revolution. He said government had shown political maturity and readiness to ensure peace and harmony in the country by releasing 33 political detainees recently. General Quiwonkpa explained that some of those arrested shortly after the coup were detained for their own safety.

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN MINISTER OF STATE--The Senate yesterday approved the appointment of Mr (Mama Makele) as a minister of state. Mr (Makele) is a senior official of the University of Lagos. [Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Jul 80 AB]

BOTSWANA

MASIRE ELECTED PRESIDENT, SWORN IN 18 JULY

LD190948 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 18 Jul 80 CA

[Text] The president-elect, Dr Quett Masire, was this afternoon sworn in in front of the national assembly as Botswana's new president by Chief Justice, (?Harrison Benjamin). Dr Masire was elected to this office after a secret ballot in which he obtained the votes of 34 members of Parliament, with two abstentions. In his address, shortly after being elected, President Masire pointed out that it was not an enviable task to succeed a man of the stature of Sir Seretse Khama. He expressed gratitude to the MP's for the trust they have placed in him, and prayed that he will fulfill this trust.

President Masire noted that the passing away of Sir Seretse is the greatest blow our nation has suffered. He said: All of us are still numb with the shock of his passing away, but it is our duty to ensure that the democratic foundations laid by him are built upon for the benefit of all Botswana. He described Sir Seretse as a man of infinite variety. He noted that he was an outstanding statesman, a (?consummate) politician but, above all, he was a staunch democrat. President Masire pointed out that it is because of Sir Seretse's unwavering defense of our democratic principles that we will be able to maintain the stability and progress that we have enjoyed since independence.

President Masire pointed out that the policies of the Botswana Democratic Party have been clearly enunciated since its inception, and said the process off implementing them will continue. He ended by asking God to grant him the wisdom and strength to lead this country.

New Vice President, Ministers

LD190950 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 18 Jul 80 CA

[Text] The office of the president has just announced the ministerial appointments made by his excellency the president, Dr Quett Masire, this afternoon. The president has appointed the Honourable L.M. Seretse to be the vice president, as well as minister of local government and lands. The Honorable P.S. Mmusi has been appointed as minister of finance and development planning. The minister of works and communications will be the Honourable C. Blackbeard. President Masire has reappointed all the other ministers and assistant ministers to the offices occupied by them before he assumed office as president.

NAMIBIA

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES RECRUITMENT OF IMMIGRANTS

LD171106 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 16 Jul 80 CA

[Text] The Council of Ministers at its second meeting in Windhoek has approved the recruitment of immigrants from West Germany, Greece, Zimbabwe, Spain, Iran and Britain. Possible recruitment methods are being investigated. A statement from the council after the meeting also says that only 50 percent of those whose new identity documents are ready have collected them. Members of the public are asked to fetch their ID cards, with the elections for representative authorites later in the year in view. The statement adds that the council has approved a possible ban on exporting indigenous birds from December next year. Such a ban operates in South Africa and several Western countries.

MOZAMBIQUE

ARRIVAL OF DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER HO TAM REPORTED

LD181558 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 18 Jul 80 EA

[Text] DPRK Foreign Minister Ho Tam, who is also that country's vice premier, arrived in Maputo for a 3-day visit a short while ago.

The Korean vice premier is visiting our country as a special envoy of Kim Il-song, the Korean president.

FRG MINISTER SAYS VISIT PRODUCED POSITIVE RESULTS

LD201524 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 20 Jul 80 EA

[Text] Rainer Offergeld, FRG minister of economic cooperation, left Maputo last night after a 3-day visit to Mozambique.

He told a press conference that his talks with Mozambique officials had produced positive results inasmuch as it had been agreed that ample scope existed for strengthening and broadening cooperation in various fields. He said these included the transport, telecommunications and power sectors.

He also disclosed that the two sides had agreed on the need to improve the exchange of information between the two countries.

On broadening relations in the economic field, the two sides had discussed a suggestion that the central banks of the two countries establish contacts as soon as possible. This would promote the flow of capital in order to lay broader bases for better cooperation. It was agreed that trade be initiated in the interests of both countries.

He said that the two countries ought to participate more actively in trade fairs and to make this possible officials of the trade sector would meet for talks.

Just before leaving, the FRG minister of economic cooperation said: We agreed during the talks that cooperation be embarked upon [on a] long-term basis and should promote the interests of both sides. He stresed that applying different political systems did not constitute an obstacle to cooperation between countries.

ZIMBABWE

FORMAL APPLICATION MADE FOR ADMISSION TO UNITED NATIONS

LD190939 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Jul 80 CA

[Text] Zimbabwe has formally applied to join the United Nations. In a telegram to the secretary general, Dr Waldheim, the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, asked that Zimbabwe be admitted at a special session of the General Assembly scheduled for 25 August. Zimbabwe will be the 153d member of the world body.